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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
February 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
February 10, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)~~GENERAL CROP PRODUCTION REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1943~~

Farming operations progressed under difficulties during January but basic conditions still appear favorable in practically all States. During January severely cold weather damaged some winter wheat, damaged winter oats and barley in northern Texas, killed some peach buds in Michigan, New York and probably in other States and nipped some winter vegetables southward to the Gulf and tender vegetables as far South as the Lower Valley of Texas. Cold weather in the North, affecting all States from Massachusetts to Oregon, increased feed requirements for livestock. Snow and unfavorable weather for field work have interfered with the salvaging of the corn, soybeans and sorghums still in the fields. Rains have been rather too heavy in parts of the Southeast. There have been some helpful rains in the far Southwest and irrigation prospects appear favorable in the Northwest but additional rain is needed in much of Nebraska, Texas, New Mexico, and eastern Colorado and Wyoming.

Estimates of the production of oranges and lemons during the current season were reduced 3 percent by unfavorable weather in California during January but prospects for mid-season and late grapefruit have continued favorable. The production of these three fruits this season is expected to be about 142,645,000 boxes which would be slightly more than production in past seasons except 1940-41. The total is expected to include a record grapefruit crop of 46,899,000 boxes, a near-record production of 82,446,000 boxes of oranges and tangerines and a fairly large lemon crop of 13,300,000 boxes.

Stocks of feed grains and forage are large and well distributed and the production of livestock and livestock products is proceeding on an unprecedented scale although during January neither milk production per cow nor egg production per hen quite equaled the exceptionally high production per unit reported in January 1942. With more cows on farms total milk production in January was about 1 percent above production in the same month last year. Egg production continued above previous records for the season and further increases are in prospect. January production of eggs was about 11 percent above production in January last year and 61 percent above the January average during the previous 10 years. The number of pullets still to be added to the laying flocks is larger than at this time last year and farmers report plans to buy more young chicks than ever before. The low prices of grain and feed relative to prices of livestock and livestock products have been favoring those producers of dairy and poultry products who depend on purchased feed but at present prices the demand for high-protein feeds exceeds the supply.

CITRUS FRUITS: Cold weather and high winds in California during late January caused some losses of citrus fruit. This cold weather, however, was followed by heavy rains which were generally beneficial, especially in southern California counties where fall and early winter weather was relatively dry.

A short cold spell in citrus producing areas of Texas and Arizona during the latter part of January caused no appreciable damage to fruit or trees. Texas citrus received good rains early in January. The U.S. production of all oranges and tangerines for the 1942-43 season is estimated at 82,446,000 boxes--3 percent less than on January 1, with declines occurring in both California and Florida. A crop of 84,534,000 boxes was produced last season, 85,426,000 boxes in the 1940-41 season. The Florida crop of early and mid-season oranges, exclusive of tangerines, is now placed at 17,000,000 boxes--1,800,000 boxes more than last season and 800,000 boxes more than in 1940-41. In California, production of navel and miscellaneous oranges is placed at 15,600,000 boxes--6,427,000 boxes less than last season and 3,872,000 boxes less than in 1940-41. Volume movement of Valencias is not expected to start

(continued on page 8)

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average 1930-39	1939	1940	1941	Indicated 1942
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
California, all	37,198	44,425	50,695	51,532	42,906
Navels & Misc. 2/	15,803	17,521	19,472	22,027	15,600
Valencias	21,395	26,904	31,223	29,505	27,306
Florida, all	18,940	25,600	28,600	27,200	31,500
Early & Midseason	3/12,521	15,600	16,200	15,200	17,000
Valencias	3/ 8,321	10,000	12,400	12,000	14,500
Texas, all 2/	1,157	2,360	2,650	2,850	2,900
Arizona, all 2/	259	595	528	660	700
Louisiana, all 2/	275	228	253	192	340
5 States	57,829	73,208	82,726	82,434	78,346
<u>TANGERINES:</u>					
Florida	2,350	2,400	2,700	2,100	4,100
All Oranges & Tangerines					
5 States	60,179	75,608	85,426	84,534	82,446
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>					
Florida, all	14,760	15,900	24,600	19,200	25,000
Seedless	3/ 5,250	6,500	8,200	7,000	8,500
Other	3/10,393	9,400	16,400	12,200	16,500
Texas, all	6,350	14,400	13,650	14,500	16,600
Arizona, all	1,505	2,900	2,650	3,450	2,655
California, all	1,768	1,992	1,983	3,144	2,644
Desert Valleys	789	1,087	960	1,343	1,304
Other	979	905	1,023	1,801	1,340
4 States	24,383	35,192	42,883	40,294	46,899
<u>LEMONS</u>					
California	8,815	11,983	17,236	11,753	13,300
<u>LIMES</u>					
Florida	37	95	80	150	4/ 175

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ December 1 indicated production.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk flow on farms in the United States increased about seasonally during January. Production for the month, estimated at 8.8 billion pounds, was record high and about 1 percent above that a year ago. The increased production resulted from larger numbers of milk cows on farms this year, which more than offset the influence of a 2 percent decline in milk production per cow. January milk production, in terms of amount per capita, slightly exceeded the previous high figure for the month in a record dating from 1929.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1936-40 AVERAGE, 1941, 1942, AND 1943

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita			
	Average:	% of	Average:	1936-40:	1941:	1942:	1943
	: 1936-40: 1941 : 1942 : 1943	:	: previous:	1936-40:	1941 :	1942 :	1943
		:	: year	:	:	:	:
			Million pounds	Pct.		Pounds	
December	7,590	8,466	8,519	-	101	1.87	2.04
January	7,553	8,362	8,726	8,820	101	1.88	2.03
							2.11

Although lower than a year ago, this year's February 1 milk production per cow has been surpassed only 3 times in 18 previous years. The cows which were actually milked appear to be responding to heavy grain feeding, and production of milk per cow milked was higher than previously recorded for February 1. However, crop correspondents report a larger proportion of their milk cows either dry or not being milked because of calves sucking than at this season in any of the last half-dozen years, and the amount of milk produced per cow in herd was somewhat below record levels. Only 65.4 percent of the milk cows were reported milked on February 1 compared with 66.8 percent a year ago and 67.3 percent in 1941, the high point for the date.

As compared with production per cow on February 1 last year, 5 of the 6 major groups of States showed declines, with sharpest decreases in the North Atlantic and Western States. In the important butter producing West North Central area, milk production per cow was slightly above that of February 1 last year. In all regions, milk production per cow in herd exceeded the 1932-41 average for February 1, being up from 5 to 12 percent, in the more important commercial areas.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED PER MILK COW: More grain and concentrates were fed per milk cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on February 1 this year than on that date during more than a decade of records. Farmers are feeding their cows more heavily than usual because of the plentiful supplies of grain and some concentrate feeds. However, with prices of butterfat and milk relatively favorable compared with prices of grain and feeds, there has been such a record demand for feed that shortages of some kinds are increasing and farmers in many areas have not been able to obtain as large a proportion of high protein feed as they would like. According to reports from crop correspondents, the quantities of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow on February 1 were record high in every major group of States except the South Atlantic. Even in the South Atlantic group the amount fed was only 4 percent smaller than the record established a year earlier. The greatest increases from the quantity fed on February 1 last year were shown in the East and West North Central group of States which lead all other regions in dairying. In these groups the amount fed per milk cow averaged 7 percent more than a year earlier and were 20 and 30 percent larger, respectively, than the February 1, 1937-41 average. Feeding of grain and concentrates was also well above average in other areas but apparently in some States, particularly in the South Atlantic area, the feed was of poorer quality than usual.

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

February 10, 1943

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/		"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/		Pounds
	Feb. 1 av.	Feb. 1	Feb. 1 av.	Feb. 1	
1932-41	1942	1943	1937-41	1942	1943
Me.	12.3	12.9	12.2	4.6	5.1
N.H.	14.5	13.8	15.4	4.6	5.0
Vt.	13.4	14.3	13.5	4.6	4.8
Mass.	17.2	18.0	17.0	6.3	6.6
Conn.	16.9	17.6	17.4	5.9	6.0
N.Y.	15.4	18.1	17.4	5.3	6.3
N.J.	19.3	20.8	19.8	8.1	8.6
Pa.	15.7	17.0	16.3	6.3	6.8
N.Atl.	15.60	17.28	16.61	5.6	6.3
Ohio	13.8	14.4	14.5	6.1	6.6
Ind.	12.5	13.5	13.4	6.0	5.7
Ill.	13.9	16.5	14.9	6.5	7.2
Mich.	16.0	17.2	16.8	5.3	5.9
Wis.	15.1	17.1	16.8	4.4	5.5
E.N.Cent.	14.46	16.21	15.84	5.4	6.1
Minn.	16.1	18.1	17.8	4.8	5.5
Iowa	13.7	14.7	15.3	6.5	7.0
Mo.	8.0	9.4	8.9	4.6	5.0
N.Dak.	10.9	13.3	12.5	3.3	4.8
S.Dak.	10.4	11.9	10.9	2.9	3.9
Nebr.	12.1	13.5	13.6	3.5	5.3
Kans.	12.6	13.9	13.8	4.2	5.5
W.N.Cent.	12.28	13.66	13.83	4.7	5.6
Md.	13.5	14.3	14.4	6.1	6.7
Va.	9.5	10.8	10.1	4.7	4.9
W.Va.	8.3	9.6	8.6	3.6	4.4
N.C.	9.8	10.7	10.8	4.8	4.8
S.C.	9.1	9.4	10.0	3.9	3.8
Ga.	7.9	8.3	8.2	3.6	4.2
S.Atl.	9.66	10.58	10.38	4.5	5.0
Ky.	8.8	10.2	9.3	5.8	6.3
Tenn.	7.9	8.7	9.0	4.8	5.4
Ala.	7.2	7.7	7.9	4.5	5.0
Miss.	5.7	6.0	6.2	3.3	4.1
Ark.	6.6	6.8	6.5	3.7	4.3
Okla.	9.0	8.6	8.4	3.8	4.4
Tex.	7.8	7.1	7.3	3.7	3.6
S.Cent.	7.71	8.00	7.95	4.0	4.4
Mont.	11.6	14.5	13.8	3.6	3.3
Idaho	15.2	15.2	15.4	2.4	3.2
Wyo.	11.2	12.4	13.4	2.2	2.7
Colo.	12.6	14.0	15.0	3.2	4.5
Wash.	15.1	15.6	14.8	4.3	4.5
Oreg.	13.2	14.4	12.8	3.8	4.0
Calif.	16.2	18.1	15.8	3.6	4.4
West.	13.77	15.13	14.47	3.4	4.0
U.S.	12.27	13.55	13.31	4.73	5.38

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

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as of
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CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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3 p.m. (E.W.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Hens and pullets on farms laid 3,769,000,000 eggs in January -- 11 percent more than the previous record January production (1942) and 61 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. A record high production was reached in all parts of the country, and the January 1942 production was exceeded by percentages ranging from 9 percent in the North Atlantic and Western States to 19 percent in the South Central States. The 10-year average January production was exceeded in all parts of the country by from 27 percent in the West to 98 percent in the West North Central States.

The rate of egg production per layer during January was 3 percent below the record of last year -- 8.91 eggs per layer, compared with 9.18 eggs in January last year and with 7.08 eggs, the 10-year average. The rate of lay in January was below last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central States where new record high rates were established for the month.

Total egg production in the United States in 1942 was 48,213,000,000 eggs, an increase of 15 percent over the previous record high production in 1941. The revision in the estimated egg production from the preliminary statement in the January 11 report is due to an upward revision in the estimate of number of layers. The revised annual rate of lay per layer on hand during 1942 was a record high of 142 eggs -- 3 more eggs than in 1941 and 16 eggs above the 10-year average. Egg production in 1942 reached record levels in all parts of the country except the Western States where annual production was the largest since the record production in 1931.

Farm flocks in January averaged 423,077,000 layers, the largest number of record -- 15 percent above January last year and 28 percent above the 10-year January average. Numbers of layers for the month were the largest of record in all parts of the country except the West where they were the highest since the record number of 1931.

The number of pullets not yet of laying age in farm flocks on February 1 is estimated at 39,194,000 birds -- 12 percent above the previous record high of a year ago. Present numbers of these potential layers are at a record level in all parts of the country. Increases over a year ago were 15 percent in the West North Central and South Central States, 14 percent in the South Atlantic, 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the Western States.

The price of 39.0 cents per dozen received by farmers for eggs in mid-January was 25 percent higher than a year ago and 89 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. The price decreased 0.7 cents per dozen during the month ending January 15, compared with a 10-year average decrease of 6.5 cents per dozen for the period. The mid-January price of 22.1 cents per pound live weight for chickens is an increase of 1.6 cents over the December price, compared with an average increase of 0.2 cents for the month. It was 30 percent above the price a year ago and 69 percent above the 10-year average.

The price of turkeys on January 15 was 32.0 cents per pound compared with 29.7 cents a month earlier, 20.5 cents a year earlier, and the 10-year January average of 15.5 cents.

The average cost of feed in a farm poultry ration on January 15 was \$1.82 per 100 pounds, which is 15 percent higher than a year ago and 61 percent above the 10-year average. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios on January 15 were considerably more favorable than a year ago or than the 10-year average.

Crop correspondents on February 1 reported their intentions to purchase 16 percent more baby chicks (including custom-hatched chicks) this year than they bought in 1942. Some difference between intentions and actual purchases is to be expected. This difference will depend on egg prices during the hatching season, the availability of chicks and the egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships. If feed prices continue at present levels, (and taking into account the Government-supported egg price of not less than 30 cents per dozen during the spring and early summer and an

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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Washington, D. C.,

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3 p. m. (E.W.T.)

annual average price of 34 cents), chick purchases will considerably exceed the record purchases of last year. Hatchery returns indicate a record heavy hatch of chicks this year, with many hatcheries booked to capacity until May. The demand for chicks has been earlier and heavier this year than it has ever been before.

Last year, farmers' purchases of baby chicks exceeded their February intentions by 5 percent. The largest intended increase in baby chick purchases is 32 percent in the New England States. The smallest intended increase is 10 percent in the East North Central States.

Intended Purchases of Baby Chicks in 1943
(Based upon Reports from Crop Correspondents)

Geographic area	: Intended purchases as a percentage of 1942 purchases
New England	132
Middle Atlantic	123
East North Central	110
West North Central	112
South Atlantic	126
East South Central	125
West South Central	115
Rocky Mountain	119
Pacific Coast	121
United States	116

Returns from crop correspondents concerning the source of sexed pullets and straight run chicks purchased show that 39.1 percent were U. S. approved chicks, 20.8 percent U. S. certified chicks, 14.6 percent of other grades and 25.5 percent were not specified. About 20.9 percent of these chicks purchased were sexed pullets and the balance straight-run chicks. Of the total number of sexed pullets, 40 percent were U. S. approved chicks and 23 percent U. S. certified chicks. A slightly smaller proportion of the straight-run chicks bought were U. S. approved or U. S. certified chicks.

Source of Baby Chicks Bought by Farmers in the U. S. in 1942

Item	: From U. S. :	From U. S. :	From	:	Not	:
	: approved :	certified :	other	:	specified	Total
	: hatcheries :	hatcheries:	sources :			:
<u>Percent</u>						
Sexed pullet chicks	8.4	4.8	2.3		5.4	20.9
Straight-run chicks	30.7	16.0	12.3		20.1	79.1
Total chicks bought	39.1	20.8	14.6		25.5	100.0

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FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on hand during January	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During January: Jan. to Dec., incl.					
			1942 1/	1943	1942 1/	1943	1942 1/	1943
	Thousands	Number	Millions					
Me.	1,948	2,228	1,314	1,370	26	31	295	331
N.H.	1,582	1,762	1,327	1,277	21	23	235	257
Vt.	840	962	1,286	1,414	11	14	126	138
Mass.	3,988	4,504	1,367	1,290	55	58	587	677
R.I.	424	452	1,649	1,321	7	6	72	73
Conn.	2,386	2,721	1,184	1,321	28	36	366	405
N.Y.	12,308	13,914	1,234	1,252	152	174	1,810	1,889
N.J.	5,608	6,018	1,562	1,224	88	74	831	913
Pa.	16,897	18,794	1,159	1,184	196	223	2,155	2,346
S. ATL.	45,981	51,355	1,270	1,244	584	639	6,477	7,029
Ohio	18,841	20,298	992	998	187	203	2,351	2,533
Ind.	12,686	14,576	998	976	127	142	1,542	1,740
Ill.	18,565	21,482	849	831	158	179	2,042	2,346
Mich.	10,821	11,864	1,051	1,011	114	120	1,335	1,422
Wis.	14,416	16,113	1,128	1,141	163	184	1,789	2,052
E. N. CENT.	75,329	84,333	994	982	749	828	9,059	10,093
Minn.	20,107	25,284	1,029	1,060	207	268	2,236	2,826
Iowa	28,814	32,068	806	769	232	247	2,964	3,613
Mo.	20,060	23,094	818	738	164	170	2,171	2,533
N. Dak.	4,324	5,670	756	564	33	32	404	534
S. Dak.	7,096	8,552	747	592	53	51	651	875
Nebr.	12,026	14,846	914	849	110	126	1,267	1,611
Kans.	14,364	16,866	992	859	142	145	1,580	1,912
W. N. CENT.	106,791	126,380	881	822	941	1,039	11,273	13,904
Del.	882	918	1,035	1,020	9	9	115	119
Md.	2,962	3,200	980	1,004	29	32	372	400
Va.	7,532	8,034	955	955	72	77	870	975
W. Va.	3,591	4,020	899	936	32	38	418	481
N.C.	7,742	9,116	620	636	48	58	715	832
S.C.	3,150	3,374	518	521	16	18	266	299
Ga.	6,098	6,865	552	589	34	40	509	621
Fla.	1,800	1,840	838	837	15	15	195	211
S. ATL.	33,757	37,367	755	768	255	287	3,460	3,938
Ky.	9,061	10,864	825	781	75	85	892	1,124
Tenn.	8,206	10,147	738	713	61	72	810	970
Ala.	6,018	6,805	577	580	35	39	532	633
Miss.	5,750	6,591	502	533	29	35	468	546
Ark.	6,906	7,586	437	440	30	33	593	696
La.	3,704	3,941	465	490	17	19	303	349
Okla.	10,566	12,588	865	856	91	108	1,103	1,349
Tex.	23,671	28,582	688	713	163	204	2,430	2,807
S. CENT.	73,882	87,104	678	683	501	595	7,131	8,474
Mont.	1,872	2,096	893	744	17	16	211	236
Idaho	2,145	2,248	787	949	17	21	246	265
Wyo.	679	806	859	899	6	7	79	91
Colo.	3,120	3,682	818	815	26	30	329	419
N. Mex.	1,008	1,291	828	800	8	10	108	117
Ariz.	512	552	1,218	1,029	6	6	62	72
Utah	2,048	2,144	1,159	1,184	24	25	280	300
Nev.	228	228	1,274	1,215	3	3	31	34
Wash.	5,614	6,097	1,290	1,311	72	80	866	866
Oreg.	3,001	3,360	1,178	1,172	35	39	440	466
Calif.	12,494	14,034	1,094	1,026	137	144	1,713	1,909
WEST.	32,721	36,538	1,073	1,043	351	381	4,365	4,775
U.S.	368,461	423,077	918	891	3,381	3,769	41,765	48,213

1/ Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of
February 1, 1943:

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

February 10, 1943

5:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

in Florida until after March 1, and in California until after April 1. Florida Valencia production is expected to total 14,500,000 boxes compared with 12,000,000 boxes in 1941-42. Indicated production of California Valencias is now 27,306,000 boxes. The California Valencia crop last season totaled 29,505,000 boxes. Production of all oranges in Texas is indicated to be 3,900,000 boxes -- 50,000 boxes more than in 1941-42. Arizona orange production is estimated at 700,000 boxes compared with 660,000 boxes last season. Louisiana growers expect a total orange production of 340,000 boxes compared with 192,000 boxes in 1941-42.

The United States grapefruit crop probably will reach 46,892,000 boxes -- a record production. Little change occurred in grapefruit prospects during January. The crop last season totaled 40,294,000 boxes and in the 1940-41 season, 42,883,000 boxes. Florida production is estimated to be 25,000,000 boxes, 8,500,000 boxes of which are seedless and 16,500,000 boxes are "other" varieties. Last season, total production was 19,200,000 boxes -- 7,000,000 seedless and 12,200,000 boxes "other." In 1940-41, 24,600,000 boxes were produced, of which 8,200,000 boxes were seedless and 16,400,000 other varieties. The Texas grapefruit crop is placed at 16,600,000 boxes compared with 14,500,000 boxes last season and 13,650,000 boxes in 1940-41. California grapefruit production is indicated to total 2,644,000 boxes -- 1,304,000 boxes in the Desert Valleys and 1,340,000 boxes in other areas. California production last season totaled 3,144,000 boxes and in 1940-41, 1,983,000 boxes. The Arizona grapefruit crop is estimated at 2,655,000 boxes compared with 3,450,000 boxes last season and 2,650,000 boxes in 1940-41.

Production of California lemons is now indicated to be 3 percent less than was expected on January 1, largely because of frost damage late in January. Production for 1942-43 is now placed at 13,300,000 boxes compared with 11,753,000 boxes for the 1941-42 season and 17,236,000 boxes for the 1940-41 season. The Florida lime crop is expected to total 175,000 boxes compared with 150,000 boxes in 1941-42.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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